

SINK A GUNBOAT.

Action of Spaniards a Breach of Terms of Surrender.

THE GARRISON AT HOLGUIN

IT IS EXPECTED TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS SOON—IT WILL BE AN IMPORTANT EVENT OF THE WAR—WATSON'S FLEET MAY NOT GO TO SPAIN—1,700 SPANISH SOLDIERS WHO SURRENDERED AT GUANTANAMO ON THE SICK LIST—EFFECT OF SHELLS FIRED BY THE NAVY INTO THE CITY OF SANTIAGO.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—The *Prairie* arrived here from Nipe Bay last evening, and reported all quiet.

The Spaniards last night sunk the Spanish gunboat *Sandoval*, which has been lying near Calmanera. This is looked upon as being a gross breach of the terms of the surrender which the Spaniards then had pledged of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States navy into Calmanera.

It is difficult to see how the large body of Spanish troops at Holguin can fail to surrender very soon, although reinforced by the Spanish forces from Gibara. Holguin is one of the commanding points in eastern Cuba, and the surrender of its garrison will be an important event in the war. News from there is expected shortly, and upon it will depend some of the plans of our commanders.

The *Vixen* and *Swane* returned by Santiago yesterday morning, conveying the prize ships brought down here for destruction.

The main body of the fleet is here coaling and cleaning as well as the facilities of the bay will permit. The *Texas* will leave for New York shortly to undergo repairs.

The movements of the other ships under Rear Admiral Sampson's command except those engaged in the Porto Rico expedition, depend upon the decisions of the authorities at Washington, and the impression is growing among the naval officers of high rank in these waters that while it is not advisable to send a fleet to Spain without previously enabling the ships to undergo thorough preparation, including going into dry dock in several cases.

The list of vessels in Guantanamo Bay include the flagship New York, the Brooklyn, Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Marblehead, Detroit, Newark, Yankee, Fankton, Hornet, Erie, Rogers, Annapolis, Samos, Vesuvius, Celtic, Tulcan, Alvarado, five colliers and one transport.

A Boston fruit steamer arrived here yesterday morning loaded with fruit, in consequence of a request upon the part of Admiral Sampson, but the steamer refused to sell anything, and each ship was given a supply of fruit, which was much appreciated.

Col. Ewers, who was sent by Shafter to receive the surrender of the 5,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo, arrived here Sunday night with two of General Toral's officers, and proceeded to Calmanera and Guantanamo yesterday. The colonel expected to return last night. It is said that 1,700 of the Spanish troops at Guantanamo district are on the sick list. After they have surrendered the work of tending the sick, feeding the healthy and maintaining order among the prisoners will probably devolve upon the army.

The Nipe Bay engagement was quite hot, but there were no casualties on the American side. The Spanish gunboat *Jorge Juan* was riddled by our shells. It is believed that about 300 men deserted from her after opening the Kingston valves.

A fleet bulletin just issued in regard to the investigation of the navy's shells at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba:

"Twelve houses were completely wrecked inside, and one house was burned. Sixteen eight-inch shells struck within three blocks of the Calle de Marina, and these excavated the ground to a depth of about four feet and to a length of about ten feet. The street was macadamized. It is judged from the fact that a number of shells struck near the water edge that many of them must have come into the bay. Army officers have stated that thirty or forty went beyond the northern edge of the bay into the Spanish lines.

A dozen or more of the shells had not exploded. In four of them the base had been simply blown out. In one case a four-inch shell, which was probably a stray shell fired during the demonstration at Aguaduro, on July 1, had gone through a tree, and had exploded in the ground beyond.

When the severe effect of the eight-inch shells is considered it is a matter for congratulation that it was not necessary to continue the bombardment longer, and fire thirteen-inch shells, as the squadron had prepared to do.

DESPERATE SITUATION

Of Affairs at Madrid—The Army Ready to Join in a Revolutionary Outbreak. Queen Urged to Make Peace.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special to the Tribune from Paris says: The severity of the Spanish censorship prevents the exact situation at Madrid from being disclosed, except through private channels. Any newspaper correspondent at Madrid suspected of even hinting at the true state of affairs now known to prevail they would be imprisoned or expelled. Under these circumstances grave importance attaches to a Madrid letter of Saturday's date, received here to-day by a French diplomatic agent known on both sides of the Atlantic. The Tribune correspondent is unfortunately not at liberty to mention the name of the writer of the letter, whose opportunities for ascertaining the truth at Madrid are unsurpassed, but is authorized to cable the following summary of its contents:

MADRID, Saturday, July 25.—The situation is far more critical than at any previous time since the war began. On the surface the calmness of all classes of the people to the national disasters seem to continue. Social demonstrations, popular amusements and bull fights go on as merrily as ever, but this apparent apathy is merely superficial. The slightest incident may at any moment precipitate a crisis, and plunge the country into revolution. The news which reached here Thursday of the postponement of the departure of Watson's squadron is regarded as an indefinite abandonment of that expedition, and causes an immense relief to the Spanish cabinet. The work of defending the seaports, nevertheless, actively continues, and the transports with troops and heavy guns arrived yesterday at the Canaries.

Sagasta is now powerless either to carry on the war effectively or to conclude peace. The question of the war is thrown into the background by the urgency of dynastic considerations, and by measures to avert a military pronunciamento, backed by a popular uprising.

The spectre of the revolution has momentarily restrained the Carlists in the

ANOTHER ELIGIBLE DUKE.

His Grace of Roxburgh is Biding for the Hand of Miss May Goelet.



MISS MAY GOELET.

The Beautiful American Girl Whose Father left Her a Fortune in her own Right.

It will be a relief to society when May Goelet, daughter of the late multimillionaire, Ogden Goelet, bestows her heart and hand permanently and retires from eligibility into the ranks of the titled American women of Europe. Not that Miss Goelet is fickle or forward, but only that her great riches make her so attractive to fortune hunters that they must ever hover around the flame of her beauty and gold.

Miss Goelet is now about twenty years old. She was brought out a year ago, and the year previous was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of the Duchess of Marlborough. It was her first public appearance.

She afterward went with her father and mother to Europe to travel, and attracted so much attention that her father withdrew her to his yacht at Cannes, and there she passed a brilliant yachting season quietly upon the water, but

northern provinces, but has forced Sagasta to put his whole trust in the leaders of the army. The generals are now absolute masters at Madrid, and are likely to cast aside Sagasta as soon as they have no further use for him. The artillery is the most democratic as well as the most efficient branch of the military service, and has always been early in taking an active part in any republican movement to overturn a dynasty. To-day the entire artillery force if ordered to fire on the people would certainly refuse to do so, and would fraternize with the insurgents. Several infantry regiments, when the emergency arises, are also ready to follow the example of the artillery.

The disaffection of the army increases day by day. Officers of every grade cause the military incapacity in conducting the war, and charge them above all with criminal neglect in failing to supply the Santiago force with food and ammunition. General Polavieja, a thoroughly honest, loyal soldier of the old school, whose devotion to the queen regent is beyond reproach, has had long conferences with the queen, Sagasta and leaders of the opposition. Polavieja is the last hope of the dynasty. This blunt, but genial soldier still retains a certain influence with the army, and those who ought to know best as to when the time comes he can no more stem the popular tide can could Marshal Bugeau have prevented the Paris revolution of 1848 from sweeping away Louis Philippe.

Not a day passes without the emperor of Austria exerting his strong personal influence with the queen regent, urging her to make peace at once, no matter as to what sacrifice; for, in his opinion, the only salvation of the dynasty depends upon her ability to do so, and he points out that the longer peace is delayed the more intense will be the internal explosion, which is the real danger to the dynasty.

FAMINE AND FEVER

The Terrible Plight of Guantanamo and its Environs.

GUANTANAMO HARBOR, July 17.—To grim famine in Guantanamo city and its environs is added the ravages of yellow fever, which seems to be much more virulent in type than it is farther westward. Deaths from yellow fever average fifteen per day. This report is official and from Perez himself.

A strict military quarantine is observed here and Commander McCalla, of the *Marblehead*, is infinitely more strict than any health officer the states can boast.

General Mills, who came here on the *Yale* this evening was not allowed to land until he had shown a medical certificate to the effect that immediately after his visit to the Santiago army his person and his apparel had been religiously fumigated.

The general of the army has got so far as to sacrifice his mustache to the exigencies of the occasion. Whatever the deprivation may do for his health, it has certainly so changed his appearance as to make him almost unrecognizable until you come within speaking distance.

The troops on the *Yale* are, of course, heartily sick of the enforced seclusion which their vessel grants, but are all the more healthy for being kept aloft and so much the more likely to be effective at Porto Rico. Troops held also on the cruiser *Columbia* and the old Spanish prize (now converted into a United States transport) *Rita*. The latter has the yellow flag on her crest, and this only means that some one on board landed at Siboney and that there is one case of typhoid on the sick report.

Bids Asked for Monitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The navy department has issued an advertisement calling for proposals for constructing by contract four harbor defense monitors provided for by the naval appropriation bill. The bids will be opened Saturday, October 1. It is a matter of regret to the naval designers that the limit of cost of these vessels fixed by Congress is so low as to make it necessary to build the monitors of very small tonnage, and of lighter battery power than is desirable in these advanced days, but the construction bureau has managed to prepare plans that will after all result in a very serviceable type of harbor defense vessels.

First American Paper in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 26.—The first United States infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Blakes, went to Guantanamo yesterday afternoon in order to occupy that place. General Shafter and staff left this city yesterday for Camp Wood. The military governor, General Wood, remains here.

Company F, of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers, will publish to-day.

ON THE BLOCKADE.

As Told by an American Naval Officer on Duty Before Havana.

New York Times: I wonder if the good people at home, from whose pockets come the moneys of war, fully realize all the discomforts and tribulations entailed upon those whose duty it is to maintain a strict blockade of the various ports along the Cuban coast. How many times at the mess table one hears a willingness expressed on the part of various individuals to exchange all their debts for a chance at a soda fountain, 1875, the want of cooling beverages is, after a while, less and less of a grievance, the earthen monkey or a water bag hung up in the air cools the water so that it quenches the thirst, and the appetite is less hearty than in our more bracing climate. Electric fans are one of the greatest and most endless sources of relief, and their cheerful buzzing lulls one to sleep and makes him comfortable throughout the night.

Keeping below in the close confines of a hammock is not thought of, and the decks, particularly the poop and fore-castle, are somewhat higher than the others, are thickly peopled with sleeping humanity, whom it is hard to move, even though the boatswain's mate rudely bawls, "Rouse up, there, and go below out of the rain." This one has to do in spite of all. The surgeon's orders about keeping dry and not exposing one's self are very strict and are rigidly carried out, backed as they always are by the full force of the captain's authority.

About sundown, "Out all lights" and "In with the battle ports" are the orders at which the lights about the decks are extinguished and blank metal shutters replace the glass air ports. Not even the usual running or steaming lights are carried, for it is all important in this blockading that the position of the vigil keepers should be kept from the enemy. There are two very important reasons among a number of others, for these precautions. One is 'tis well that the enemy should not know your exact location, lest you should become an easy prey to his guns or his torpedo boats. Then, too, vessels approaching the port, with the intention of running in, have to proceed cautiously for fear of stirring up a hornet's nest, and should your lights be showing, they will know just what to avoid.

Half the ship's company are on duty at a time, and those not on lookout or at the guns of the secondary battery, are grouped about the other guns of the armament ready to spring up at a moment's warning. Orders to assemble for battle stations are hardly necessary, except as an indication of what the captain intends doing, as long before the call ceases the gun crews are in readiness, and every column of vanage is occupied with men peering through the darkness to get some kind of a notion of the bearing of the stranger. Many and many an experience during the past month or two tells of misunderstood signals, followed by a blank shot, and the order to stir up all fire and turn on the forced draught ready for a chase. Occasionally something more urgent than a blank cartridge has been used, but before serious damage has been done, halts have been exchanged and doubts set at rest.

Electricity here again has come to the rescue and made an interchange of signals easier and more rapid than we have ever had in former times. Still, if signals are at all doubtful, everything is in readiness, and from the numerous instances of high speed being rapidly gotten up, it would appear as though every department was on the qui vive. Sail ho! during the daytime breaks up the mist, causes the man-with-the-shovel to work his brawny body and brings everybody to the tip-top of expectancy. Away goes the cruiser, headed so as to cut off the stranger, and when within short range, bang goes her gun, unshotted, to be sure, but its sound hardly dies away before the stranger, if a sailing craft, puts down his helm, lets fly his head sheets, and brings his craft into the wind, where she remains until boarded by a boat from the war vessel. Paper papers are straightened out, she is allowed to proceed, if any doubt attaches to them, the captain of the cruiser judges as to the extent she is involved. Should it be evident that she is a bit crooked, then an officer and a half a dozen or more men are put on board and she is ordered to port for adjudication.

Every now and again a saucy little Spanish gunboat will poke her nose out from behind the mangrove bushes or sugar cane growing near the entrance to her own port, and the blockade runner, fly a shot at the nearest jailer and then, as if lashed back by the recoil of her own gun, fly at once to shelter almost before a good aim can be taken at her. The smokeless powder and the far-carrying Mauser, with its small-calibre bullet, are also dangers that make themselves heard and felt when one approaches a little too near the shore. The dispersion of the smoke soon follows the noise of the discharge or the ringing of the boiler that is so difficult to locate the offender and send him a similar message. The Spaniards are rather ahead of us in this matter of powder, as with the exception of one or two vessels, we still are supplied with the brown powder, and when the wind is toward the enemy we cannot fire with very great rapidity, for the target is entirely hidden. At the present rate it looks as if the war would be entirely over before we are supplied with the most modern and approved appliances.

Safe Conduct to Spanish Vessels. GIBRALTAR, July 25.—In accordance with instructions received from Washington, the United States consular agent here has issued safe conducts to the Spanish steamers *Isla de Luzon* and *Isla de Panay*, now at Cadix, to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to Spain with the surrendered Spanish troops.

GOOD ADVICE.

Wheeling People Cannot Afford to Throw to One Side This Valuable Advice.

Following up the workings of the "Little Conqueror" in Wheeling, many surprising cases are being placed before the public. Our citizens are surprised and delighted. They express their approval in an emphatic manner, never hesitating to let the public know what it means to be conversant with the capabilities of the Little Conqueror. A good example of this comes from Fourteenth street. Mrs. C. Munzmaier, a much respected resident, was found by our representative at her home, No. 165, and the following is the account in detail of her case in her own words.

"For several years I was troubled with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder. At first, not so bad of course, neither was it steady, but as time went on the trouble became more and more severe and frequent until it seemed as though I was never free from it. It is the same old story, severe pains through the small of the back just over the kidneys, a distressing and annoying urinary weakness. My back would become so sore at times that I could scarcely get around to do my work, and were I to sit in one position for a time it would be very painful to straighten up. I tried different things, but did not get any better, when I was recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I got a box at the Logan Drug Co., and began to use them. I never had anything act so quickly and satisfactorily. I took only a few doses when I felt decidedly better. In time my trouble disappeared and I feel stronger and better every way. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as being everything that is claimed for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, or by mail. Mailed by Foster-McBurr Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitutes.



Elias B. Dunn, better known as Farmer Dunn, America's best known forecaster, has given up his position in the United States weather bureau. For nearly a quarter of a century New Yorkers and the citizens of neighboring states who own large shipping interests have looked upon Mr. Dunn as nearly infallible as a weather prophet can be. His study of weather conditions has been deep and careful, and the successes which he has secured as a lecturer and otherwise have been most remarkable.

The reason why Forecaster Dunn resigns his position is because he was ordered to go to the West Indies or to take a station at Cleveland, Ohio. He says that he was removed from his New York position only through jealousy and that his opponents were anxious to either get him out of the United States or have him take a less conspicuous position.

However that may be remains to be settled, but Farmer Dunn's prophecies have certainly been of great benefit, and it is not likely that another man can be found whose predictions would be accepted with more confidence. Mr. Dunn created his greatest sensation when he predicted the great flood of 1884. Afterward he gave warning of the extraordinary rise of the Ohio river and the lives of hundreds of people were saved by their timely flight. The President has received many petitions asking his interference in Mr. Dunn's resignation, and in these petitions compliments were paid to the great ability, uniform courtesy, and common sense of Farmer Dunn in such terms as few public men receive.

Low Rate Excursion to Oakland, Md., \$2.00. Sunday, July 27, is the date and special train will leave the Baltimore & Ohio station, at 7 a. m., returning leave Oakland at 7 p. m. Round trip, \$2. Tickets good Sunday only.

GOLD DUST.

Which do you wear most GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Best for cleaning everything. Latest packing, greatest economy.

The E. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchin* NEW YORK.

36 months old 35 DROPS 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF *Chas. H. Hitchin* IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Hitchin* is on every wrapper.

CASUALTIES OF THE ARMY

In the Fight Before Santiago—Shafter's Detailed Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department and is now being prepared for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, twenty-three officers and 295 enlisted men; wounded eighty officers and 1,293 men; missing, eighty-one men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

In the first division, Major General Kent commanding, the casualties were as follows: First brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry and the Seventy-first New York: Killed, five officers and forty men; wounded, fourteen officers and 262 men; missing, fifty men.

Second brigade, consisting of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry: Killed, one officer and seven men; wounded, ten officers and 114 men; missing, three men.

Third brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry: Killed, six officers and thirty men; wounded, eleven officers and 156 men; missing, nine men.

Second division, Major General Leaton, commanding: First brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry and the Second Massachusetts: Killed, one officer and fifteen men; wounded, eight officers and 111 men.

Second brigade, consisting of the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry: Killed, two officers and fourteen men; wounded, five officers and fifty-five men; missing, one man.

Third brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry: Killed, two officers and forty-five men; wounded, three officers and 148 men; missing, one man.

Cavalry division, Major General Wheeler, commanding: First brigade, consisting of the Third, Sixth and Ninth cavalry: Killed, two officers and nine men; wounded, twelve officers and 113 men; missing, four men.

Second brigade, consisting of the First and Tenth cavalry and the rough riders: Killed, four officers and thirty men; wounded, thirteen officers and 179 men; missing, eight men.

Light battery battalion: Killed, three men; wounded, one officer and eight men.

BOSTON WOOL.

BOSTON.—The demand for wool is rather better just now and shows an improvement over that of the past few months. The sales show more moderate as well as some good sized blocks. The following are the quotations for the leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania, fleeces X and above 25¢; XX and XX above 25¢; delaine 30¢; No. 1 combing 25¢; No. 2 combing 25¢.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness, and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50¢ a bottle at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Assignee's Sale of Ohio County Real Estate.

By virtue of a deed of assignment made by Thomas W. Kimmins and Sophia Kimmins, his wife, to me as assignee, bearing date on the third day of February, 1898, and now of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in deed of Trust Book No. 2, page 47, I will

THURSDAY, THE 13th DAY OF

AUGUST, 1898,

sell at public auction on the premises, two miles southeast of Valley Grove, in Triadelphia district, Ohio county, West Virginia, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: All of two certain tracts of land situated on the waters of Middle Wheeling Creek, said district of Triadelphia, and adjoining lands of James B. Chambers, David Reed and others, and bounded and described as follows, by a survey made in March, 1887, to-wit: Tract No. 1, containing three (3) acres and three (3) poles to a stone; thence north 45° west 14.5 poles to a white oak, corner in line of lands of David Reed; thence north 25° west 24.4 poles to a stone; thence south 80° east 12 poles to a stone; thence south 25° east 18.1 poles to a stone; thence south 62° east 8.1 poles to the place of beginning, and containing a balance of one acre and one-half (1 1/2) acres, and three (3) poles, more or less, this being the same tract of land which Joseph F. Kimmins conveyed to Thomas W. Kimmins by deed, dated June 25, 1888, and recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in deed Book No. 2, page 47, and the land records of Ohio county, West Virginia.

Second tract is adjoining the above described property, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner to the above described land, known as the home farm of John Kimmins, deceased, and thence north 45° west 15 poles to said Kimmins' line to a stone; thence south 5° east 7.4 poles to a stone; thence north 80° east 28.5 poles to a stone; thence north 45° east 11.2 poles to a stone; thence north 45° west 44.7 poles to a stone; thence with the line of the John Kimmins farm north 50° east 4.5 poles to the place of beginning, and containing a balance of one acre and five (5) poles, more or less. This being the same land that was conveyed to the said Thomas W. Kimmins by James Todd and wife, by deed, bearing date on the fifth day of June, 1888, and now of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in deed Book No. 7, page 41.

Said land will be sold as a whole, or in separate parcels, as may be deemed best. Title is believed to be perfect, and all liens will be released.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale four work horses, two bays and two grays, three head of milk cows, one P. K. Deedrick bull circle bay horse, two farm wagons, one Adams mowing machine, one Oliver chilled plow, four sets of work harness, and about forty tons of hay, two hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred bushels of oats, and ten acres of corn. SALES POSITIVE.

TERMS OF SALE. Personal property, all sums of ten dollars or less, cash on day of sale. All sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Terms of Sale on Real Estate—One-third of the purchase money, and as much more as the purchaser may elect to pay, in cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the interest on the second deferred installment payable annually. The title to be retained until the property is paid for.

J. W. DUNN, Assignee.

INSURANCE.

REAL ESTATE

TITLE INSURANCE.

If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.

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C. F. KAWLIN, Treasurer.

W. H. GILCHRIST, Examiner of Titles.

G. H. TRACY, Secretary.